

## RANA MASCARIENSIS.

PLATE XVI.—Fig. 2.

*Dentibus palatinis in fasciculis binis obliquis distantibus, ad marginem anteriorem narium posteriorum attingentibus; tympano circulari, mediocri; digitis posticis usque ad phalanges penultimas connexis: plantis tuberculo unico; cute dorsi lævi, longitudinaliter plicatâ; suprâ fusco-rufescens, fasciâ longitudinali pallidâ.*

*Rana Mascariensis*, Bibr. Hist. Rept. VIII. p. 315.

Habitat, the Mauritius.

This pretty species of the typical genus of the family was described by Bibron, but has not hitherto been figured. It was found in Mauritius, on swamps near the sea, by Mr. Darwin, who remarks on the extraordinary height of its leaps. It has also been found in the Seychelles, Madagascar, and the Island of Bourbon.

GENUS—LIMNOCHARIS. *Bell.*

*Lingua ovalis, integra, margine posteriore libero. Dentes palatini utrinque in fasciculis duobus dispositis, quorum alter ad marginem anteriorem narium interiorum, alter pone nares interiores, prope arcum maxillarem. Nasus terminalis, truncatus, ultra labium productus. Tympanum conspicuum, circulare. Cutis omnino lævis. Digni anteriores liberi, posteriores ad basin tantum palmatis.*

The genus *Limnocharis* is remarkable for the existence of palatine teeth in a part of the mouth in which they have never been observed in any other amphibian. Not only is there a small group or line of these contiguous with the anterior margin of the posterior nares,—a situation in which they are found in some other genera of *Ranidæ*, but there is also a group of them placed at some distance behind the posterior margin of these openings, and close within the rise of the maxillary arch. This genus, of which one species only is at present known, will probably be most naturally placed between the true *Ranæ* and certain of the *Cystignathi*.

LIMNOCHARIS FUSCUS. *Mihi.*

PLATE XVI.—Fig. 3.

Habitat, Rio Janeiro.

DESCRIPTION.—Head semi-oval, depressed, as broad as it is long. The muzzle truncated, extending beyond the lips, which it overhangs. Tongue oval, entire, free at the posterior margin. Palatine teeth in two parcels on each side; one consisting of very few at the anterior and inner margin of the posterior nares, the other behind those openings, in the angle formed by the maxillary arch and the orbits. Posterior nares large and oval. Tympanum conspicuous, nearly circular. Skin every where perfectly smooth, without glands or pores. Anterior legs of moderate length and size. The fore-arm rather longer than the upper arm. Fingers of moderate length, wholly detached. Hinder legs little more than one-third longer than body. The toes separate, excepting a slight rudiment of a connecting membrane at their base, which extends, though very narrow, along their sides, the extremity very slightly notched.

COLOUR of the upper part rich dark brown. The thighs lighter, obscurely banded with dark brown. Under parts pale blueish grey. The throat dotted with brown.

## DIMENSIONS.

	In.	Lin.
Length of the head and body .....	1	4
of the anterior extremities .....	0	7
of the posterior extremities .....	1	8

Found in brooks at Rio Janeiro by Mr. Darwin, who states that it is infested with acari; and I observe, in the specimen under examination, several marks in the skin, from whence these have been taken.

GENUS—CYSTIGNATHUS. *Wagler.*CYSTIGNATHUS GEORGIANUS. *Bibr.*

PLATE XVI.—Fig. 4.

*Dentibus palatinis perpaucis, in fasciculis binis approximatis, pone nares posteriores; lingua integrâ, oblongâ; tympano celato; pedibus posterioribus non palmatis.*

*Crinia Georgiana*, Tschudi Class. Batrach.

*Cystignathus Georgianus*, Bibr. Rept. VIII. p. 416.

This species, which formed the type of Tschudi's genus *Crinia*, was separated by him from *Cystignathus* on account of the form of the tongue, the non-

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